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right wing independently of the left, however, two or three times; but the left wing was used much more. This must be an inherited instinct, for the bird had not been with its parents since leaving the nest, for more than a few minutes, having been immediately placed in captivity, and the experiment tried twelve hours later.—ERNEST SEEMAN, *Durham, N. C.*

**Ohio Notes.**—I count myself fortunate in having found a pair of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks in this vicinity. They rarely nest here, usually remaining with us a few days, then going farther north, but this pair evidently intends to remain. I first saw them the 18th of May flying about a thicket of young trees and bushes as if their nests were near. Since that date I have seen the pair a number of times but have not yet found the nest. I am satisfied, however, that it is in the thicket and I will probably find it when the young are hatched.

The Red-headed Woodpeckers have apparently deserted this vicinity permanently; I have seen but two birds this spring. The numerous traction lines being constructed, and the consequent building up of the country districts, is, I think, the chief cause of their disappearance. On a recent trip through the more eastern counties I found the Redheads to be numerous.

The various ornithological and nature societies of Cincinnati and Hamilton County are again considering methods of dealing with the English Sparrows. In Cincinnati they are particularly troublesome, but in the past all efforts to control them have failed.

In southwestern Ohio the Cuvier Club of Cincinnati has compelled a rigid enforcement of the laws protecting our birds and has accomplished much good. Many of the desirable species are much more common than formerly. Cardinals, Orioles, Goldfinches, Thrashers, and other species are numerous. Chats, Flickers, Tanagers, Catbirds, etc., while not so numerous as the first mentioned species, are quite common.—NAT. S. GREEN, *Camp Dennison, Ohio.*

**Louisiana Migration Notes.**—During the past spring at New Orleans, and at other localities having the same latitude, additional data have been collected that show the extreme procrastination of many of the Warblers during the spring migration. In the wake of strong migratory impulses the last part of April, several species have loitered in this section until May was nearly half gone. The last Tennessee Warbler was noted May 9, at Audubon Park, New Orleans. April 29, and the week succeeding, this species had been reasonably common in the willow and hackberry thicket that grows on the river front at Audubon Park. In company with the Tennessee Warbler on April 26 and for one or two of the succeeding days, were one or two each of the Redstart, Black-throated Green Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, and Bay-breasted Warbler. In the matter of song, however, the Tennessee Warbler was alone. Mr. W. B. Allison reports

that in the oak and pine woods at Bay St. Louis, Miss., on the Gulf Coast, the preceding species, excepting the Tennessee Warbler, were still present as late as May 10.

The character of weather that induces this delay sometimes persists in the latitude of New Orleans past the middle of May, so it is doubtful how late the migrants of the class referred to would be apt to linger. The extreme record so far established is May 15 for the Redstart and Bay-breasted Warbler. One of each species was seen on that date in 1902 at New Iberia, La., 125 miles west of New Orleans, on the edge of the fertile prairies of southwest Louisiana, in which region migration is noticeably later than at New Orleans. The lateness of this date is less surprising for the Redstart than for the Bay-breasted Warbler, as the Redstart has been found breeding in central and northern Louisiana. Audubon, however, records that he became acquainted with the Bay-breasted Warbler in a cotton field in June. I have never seen any explanation of this anomaly.—H. H. KOPMAN, *New Orleans, La.*

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## RECENT LITERATURE.

**Mudge on the Tongue Muscles of Parrots.**<sup>1</sup>—This paper contains a detailed and careful study of the muscles of the tongues of various species of Parrots and presents a scheme of classification based upon them and on the bones of the hyoid. Reference is made to the observations of others on the tongues of birds, but it might have been said that many of them, and especially the papers by Lucas, dealt with external modifications only. Nothing is said of these in the present memoir, so that we do not know whether or not Prof. Mudge attaches any value to outside characters, although we infer that he does not since *Trichoglossus* is not merely accorded no special rank, but is not even mentioned in the table of classification. The author states that his investigations show that the lingual muscles of the parrots are in the course of evolutionary changes, some of the muscles exhibiting the structural variations indicative of these much more markedly than others, and that the Loriidæ have advanced farthest along the road of specialization. He then pro-

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<sup>1</sup> On the Myology of the Tongue of Parrots, with a Classification of the Order, based upon the Structure of the Tongue. By Geo. P. Mudge, A. B. C. S. Lond., F. Z. S. etc. Trans. Zool. Soc. London, Vol. XVI, Oct 1902, pp. 211-272, pll. xxvi-xxix.